EXHIBIT C

PENDING CLAIMS

AS OF DECEMBER 14, 2001

IN U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 09/533,399

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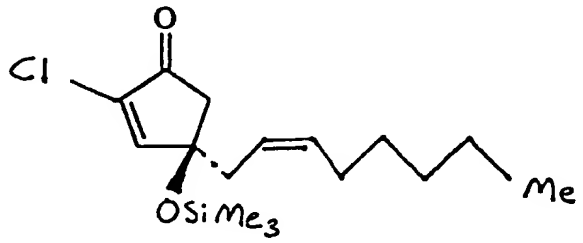
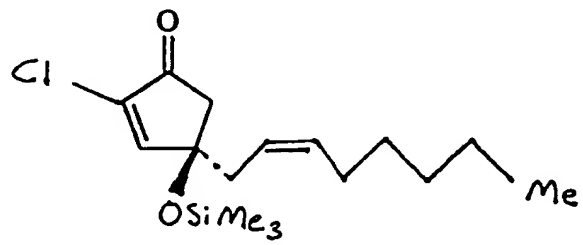
1. A method of treating or preventing virus replication and related disorders in an animal comprising administering to the animal in which such treatment or prevention is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound with a cyclopentenone ring structure wherein the compound is not PGD_2, PGA_2 15-deoxy-13,14-dihydroprostaglandin J_2, Δ^{12}-13, 14-dihydro-PGD_2 or the compound depicted below.

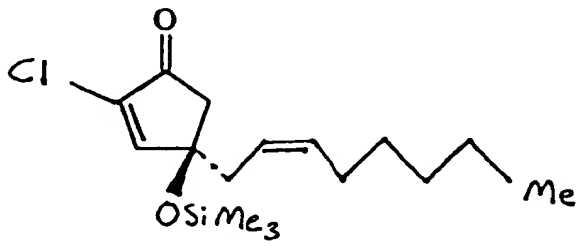


2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the virus is human immunodeficiency virus, influenza virus, herpesvirus, hepatitis B virus or hepatitis C virus.

3. A method of treating or preventing inflammation and related disorders in an animal comprising administering to the animal in which such treatment or prevention is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound with a cyclopentenone ring structure, wherein the compound is not PGD_2, PGA_2 15-deoxy-13,14-dihydroprostaglandin J_2, Δ^{12}-13, 14-dihydro-PGD_2, or the compound depicted below.



4. A method of treating or preventing cancer and related disorders in an animal comprising administering to the animal in which such treatment or prevention is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound with a cyclopentenone ring structure, wherein the compound is not PGD_2, PGA_2, 15-deoxy-13,14-dihydroprostaglandin J_2, Δ^{12}-13, 14-dihydro-PGD_2 or the compound depicted below.



5. A method of inducing cytoprotective responses in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound with a cyclopentenone ring structure that induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins.

6. A method of inhibiting NF-κB activation in a human, comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound with a cyclopentenone ring structure that downregulates or inhibits NF-κB activity.

7. A method of inducing both cytoprotective and NF-κB inhibitory activities in a human comprising administering to a human in which such treatment is desired a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having a cyclopentenone ring structure, wherein said compound induces the expression of one or more heat shock proteins and downregulates or inhibits NF-κB activity.

8. The method of Claim 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, wherein the compound is PGJ_2, 15-deoxy $\Delta^{12,12}$-PGJ_2 or PGA_1.

9. The method of Claim 5, 6 or 7, wherein the compound is PGA_1, PGA_2, PGA_2, 16,16-dimethyl-PGA_2, PGD_2, 9-deoxy-Δ^9,Δ^{12}-13,14-dihydro-PGD_2 (Δ^{12}-PGJ_2), PGJ_2, 15-deoxy $\Delta^{12\text{-}14}$-PGJ_2 or 2-cyclopenten-1-one.

12. The method of Claim 5 or 7, wherein at least one of the heat shock proteins induced is HSP70.

13. The method of Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein the human has an infectious disease.

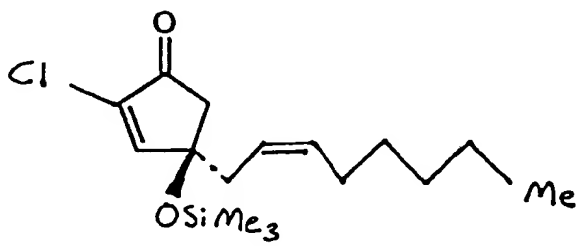
14. The method of Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein the human has an immune disorder.

15. The method of Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein the human has cancer.

16. The method of Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein the human has an inflammatory disorder.

17. The method of Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein the human has an HIV infection, an influenza virus infection, a herpesvirus infection, a hepatitis B virus infection or a hepatitis C virus infection.

22. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound is not PGD_2, PGA_2, 15-deoxy-13,14-dihydroprostaglandin J_2, Δ^{12}-13, 14-dihydro-PGD_2, or the compound depicted below.



23. The method of claim 7, wherein the human is infected with a virus and said compound inhibits viral replication or ameliorates one or more symptoms associated with the infection.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the virus is a retrovirus, herpes virus, arenavirus, paramyxovirus, adenovirus, bunyavirus, cornavirus, filovirus, flavivirus, hepadnavirus, papovavirus, picornavirus, poxvirus, reovirus, togavirus, or rhabdovirus.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the retrovirus is human T-cell lymphotrophic virus (HTLV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)).

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the herpes virus is herpes simplex virus or Epstein-Barr virus.

27. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the paramyxovirus is a morbillivirus virus or a pneumovirus.

28. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the paramyxovirus is respiratory syncytial virus or mumps virus.

29. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the hepadnavirus is hepatitis B virus.

30. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the flavivirus is hepatitis C virus (HCV), yellow fever virus, or Japanese encephalitis virus.

31. (new) The method of claim 24, wherein the orthomyxovirus is influenza virus A, B or C.

32. (new) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure and lacks a long aliphatic lateral side chain at position 4 or 5.

33. (new) The method of claim 7, wherein the compound has a cyclopentenone ring structure and lacks a long aliphatic lateral side chain at position 4 and 5.